

SAYS BRITAIN GAINS AND U. S. SACRIFICES

Borah Points Out Empire Benefits Hugely Under League Covenant.

CALLS PACT PARTY ISSUE

Asserts Cummings and Tumulty Already Have Made It This.

Special Despatch to The Sun. WASHINGTON, June 5.—Saying that the United States makes the sacrifice while the British Empire gets the solid advantages from the formation of the League of Nations, Senator Borah (Idaho), in a speech in the Senate today analyzed the league covenant with special reference to the British interests in it.

Incidentally he paid his respects to strong terms to former President Taft, and insisted that the League of Nations should and must be a party issue.

"The Democrats," said Mr. Borah, "are nowadays paying a good deal of attention to the former President. I heard one Senator declare that by his attitude in supporting the league covenant he had rehabilitated himself before the American public. I object to robbing Mr. Taft of any of the credit due him in this connection. He is entitled to all that is coming to him. The people are more kindly to him than formerly; he gets attention much as traffic in the street stops that the dead may pass by."

No Sacrifices by Britain.

Turning to the campaign for the league Mr. Borah said that "not only Mr. Taft and the Democratic National Chairman are urging its ratification, but arguments for it are coming from our friends abroad. We are not to be free to settle the business by ourselves. They tell us we will disappoint the world if we fail to join and do not form a league of nations to guarantee the integrity of the British Empire."

"I noted some observations recently by Lord Robert Cecil. I do not know him, but I know a good deal about his ancestors and about their activities from 1480 to 1840. He admits that if the world shall unite to maintain peace, sacrifices must be made by individual nations; if they are not willing to make some sacrifices, to give up something of their sovereignty, it is useless to hope for permanent results."

"What sacrifice has the British Empire made in the covenant? Freedom of the seas has not been given since the very beginning. Britain notified the Peace Congress that that question was not within its jurisdiction. Britain left dominion to the United States, her naval superiority able to dominate the League of Nations. In Britain she has six votes to our one. Britain retains her long established foreign policy unchanged. She emerges controlling one-fourth in area of the habitable globe and one-third of its population. From the hour it comes into existence she will, through her naval power, dominate the League of Nations."

"What has England sacrificed? She has acquired territory nearly equal to the area of the United States and with it nearly 23,000,000 people. She has surrendered nothing of her power or of her national independence. But the moment we enter the league we change our entire policy of 150 years, which has given us our great place in the world."

"It would have been sufficient to let the treaty be distributed at the pleasure of the President if the action of the Peace Conference had been confined to making a treaty. But when the conference assumed to make something more than a treaty it became a matter of the utmost concern to the American public to know just what kind of a supergovernment is proposed. We are facing such a situation as never confronted us before. While making a treaty we are changing the entire structure of our Government."

Says Taft Must Know Treaty.

"The League of Nations is being discussed from one end of the land to the other. Our people are being told that the treaty and the league are inseparable and that peace cannot be restored until both are accepted."

"Not a night passes that former President Taft does not alight from his special train and expound the treaty, although it has not been made public. This presupposes that Mr. Taft is familiar with the treaty. Mr. Taft says the machinery of the league must make the treaty operative. This compels the belief that Mr. Taft knew all the details regarding the treaty. I do not know how the treaty can be made effective by the League of Nations. It is utterly useless for that purpose. Its only effect will be to produce wars instead of ending them."

"The President recently advised the people that the League of Nations would be so interwoven with the treaty that its opponents would not be able to disentangle them. We now have the League of Nations, but not the treaty and no means of knowing how they are interwoven. Are we not entitled to have both instruments and to know precisely how we are to meet the situation? I say the people of the United States are entitled to know."

"I emphatically disclaim any personal feeling against the President; but so far as he may be attempting a betrayal of the independence and sovereignty of the American people into the hands of foreign signers I will not spare the President at the request of any Senator or any individual. I will do all possible intellectually and physically to frustrate such a treacherous scheme to betray the American people. If that be treason make the most of it."

Mr. Borah said he has no doubt copies of the treaty are in the hands of special interests in New York. He did

I have 18 gray suits, sizes 34 to 36, and 10 others sizes 40 to 44. They are well-tailored, stylish materials and are all wool. I intend to sell them all today, and to make sure of it I have priced them \$20 to \$25. — If you can wear the size come early. Cordially, Wm. Morgan!

Wm. Morgan & Sons
Clothing—Hatters
14 Broadway St. 9-11 Day St.

Main Floor

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

LODGE WON'T TELL WHO HAS TREATY

Continued from First Page.

An investigation if they had been making a charge in the public interest and not merely for the purpose of injuring the great treaty and postponing the establishment of peace.

"I have no knowledge of this matter. I have never seen the treaty nor asked to see it. I do not know the New York interests that have copies. If any of them have copies they evidently have closer communication with the enemies of the treaty than its friends. I want to know how those New York interests got those copies, if they have them; the country wants to know; the Senate must find out."

Senator Hitchcock recalled that Senator Lodge had stated that he had a copy of the treaty in his hands in New York and read from it for an hour and a half. He adverted also to Senator Lodge's statement that he would not read the copy until he were free to make it public.

Says Lodge Had Spoken Good.

"I do not know any moral advantage of such a treaty coming into the hands of the enemies of the treaty, and being withheld from its associates. If he held the treaty in his hands he held stolen goods—goods probably secured by bribery; goods which the President and other international representatives in Paris had promised should not be made public for public reasons in order that the negotiation of the treaty might not be interfered with."

Quoting Senator Lodge that he had heard of four copies of the treaty being "in existence in New York," Mr. Hitchcock added:

"The Senator is very well advised evidently of these nefarious intentions. The concern which the Senator from Idaho has made some strong insinuations. That he quoted Senator Lodge as saying that 'the only place where it is not allowed to come is the Senate of the United States.'"

"That is a pretty strong statement," commented Mr. Hitchcock, "that the President is withholding copies from the Senate and permitting it to go to concerns that have special interests in the treaty. How a Senator could have believed such a thing and not demanded an investigation I do not understand."

"My understanding," said Senator Fall (N. H.), "is that there was to be no publicity for the treaty. But I have no information that the President has refused to give it to the Senate because a treaty is given to the Senate in confidence and is not given publicly except by the consent of the President or Senate."

"We on this side have no information that the President would decline to give the treaty to the Senate, but we have proof that the Senator from Nebraska is leading the opposition to a request for the treaty."

Hitchcock Asks for Precedent.

"When we come to the question of whether the Senate should break into the negotiations and demand a treaty before it has been signed," retorted Senator Hitchcock, "the Senator is going into a field in which he will find no precedent for such a needless demand."

Senator Williams (Miss.) recalled that President Washington denied the Senate's right to a treaty before its negotiation was finished. Senator Borah

asked why Mr. Williams quoted Washington, adding:

"You have repudiated all his doctrines."

Senator Hitchcock insisted that the time had come for investigation. "I want to know what interests the Senator from Massachusetts has been talking to," he exclaimed. "I want to know what these interests are which are denounced as having special concern with the terms of this treaty. I want to know how they got possession of this treaty, held them in New York and confidentially discuss them with a Senator."

"I wish the Senator from Nebraska would speak so violently," interposed Senator Lodge. "He frightens the Senate."

"I hope the Senator will not construe as violence what is simply a robust voice from the plains of the West," was the rejoinder.

Not Asking Wilson's Guidance.

Senator Lodge then took the floor. "I want to say," he began, "that we are not asking instructions from the President. We are simply asking for a public document and he can refuse it if he sees fit."

"I shall be delighted to have an investigation. If I had had my way we would have adopted this resolution and started the investigation at once. The Senator finds fault that we did not carry on an investigation in New York. I am not aware that we yet had any authority to carry on an investigation at all."

"Now let me state all that the committee can possibly find out from me. I was shown a copy of the treaty by a friend connected with no interests; a private citizen. How it came into his hands I did not inquire. He is a man of the utmost uprightness. If I were at liberty to mention his name—which I am not—the whole country would know there never was a more outrageous suggestion than that anything could have come into his hands by corruption. It came to him, I have no question, in a perfectly legitimate way."

"The Senator has had an opportunity to examine, at least one article of it. The text of the treaty covers 208 folio pages. The whole treaty, French and English text covers 418 pages. The only part I acquired any familiarity with was an article at the end, a sort of addendum to the treaty, because it had nothing to do with the peace with Germany."

"This established at great length—I think it is as long as the League of Nations pact—a great and permanent organization for the internationalization of labor, a very interesting article."

Another Man Who Has a Copy.

"I was afterward told by another gentleman wholly unconnected with business or financial interests that he also had a copy, which he would allow me to examine at length. I told him I preferred not bring any copy here, because I should feel it my duty to make it public. This gentleman said to me that he knew of four copies in New York. That is merely hearsay. I know personally of only two."

"I saw nobody representing a financial interest. I did not go within two or three miles of Wall street. Therefore I cannot testify as to the possession of copies by financial interests. But this was stated by the State Department when it was explaining what I had said, although the Department was not with me when I saw it."

"They said that they thought I must have seen parts of the treaty which were in the hands of financial interests in New York. I suggest when you begin to investigate that you investigate

your own State Department at the start. They said that publicly."

"Nobody has denied the presence of those copies here or in New York. Of course there is a copy here in the State Department and I have no doubt that Senators more favored than I have seen it. Those copies which the State Department says are in the hands of financial interests must have come from Paris."

"Mr. Frank Polk made it to the press," replied Senator Lodge. "Now I have told all I can. It would be a gross breach of faith on my part to state the names of the two friends of mine who told me they had copies."

"There is no question that copies are in this country. They are on sale in neutral countries. I see no reason why we should not have from the State Department an official statement of a treaty which the rest of the world has no difficulty in procuring."

At the conclusion of the morning hour for the meeting was laid on the table without prejudice.

VANDERLIP PLANS WORLDWIDE WORK

Financier Will Not Become Member of Federal Reserve Board.

AID TO EUROPE HIS AIM

Vast Project to Send Materials Abroad Outlined at Pan-American Conference.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—If the position of member of the Federal Reserve Board to fill the existing vacancy there is offered to Frank A. Vanderlip, as reported here this afternoon, he will decline the tender because he has plans of larger activity ahead, according to sources closely in touch with the recent head of the National City Bank.

Mr. Vanderlip intends to take an active and what is believed to be a largely effective part in the solution of the serious economic problem facing Europe, about which he has been publicly speaking since his return.

His resignation from the presidency of the National City Bank is said to have been for the purpose of freeing himself for the larger activities he vaguely referred to in his Economic Club address as "useful."

These activities are to be directed largely through the American International Corporation, of which Mr. Vanderlip is chairman of the board of directors. It is stated that this corporation, originally the realization of Mr. Vanderlip's own vision of a great American organization capable of financing and directing large industrial and public service enterprises in any part of the world, is a facility through which American capital, grown to vast proportions, could reach out safely into every corner of the globe and lead the United States into the field of worldwide investment, has amply demonstrated its usefulness in the present crisis, it is pointed out, and under Mr. Vanderlip's leadership will help to finance, revive and readjust European industry.

That this can be done in an orderly business way was the expressed belief of Mr. Vanderlip before the Pan-American Commercial Conference to-day. He told the gathering of Latin American representatives that they must help restore European industry.

The American International Corporation, affiliated and connected directly and indirectly with the largest financial institutions of the United States, is declared to be in a position to lead in the solution of the problem of the industrial revival of Europe and in mobilizing vast capital necessary to that revival.

Mr. Vanderlip has made a close study on the ground of what is necessary and is in a position to lead the energies of the corporation in what is said to be the biggest piece of industrial and financial organization ever undertaken in history.

That he cannot meet with large success without the hearty cooperation of

the investing public is indicated, Mr. Vanderlip's friends say, by the fact that he has been at pains since his return from Europe, and before, to impress the American people with the extreme seriousness of the European industrial situation, one which, if not remedied, will result in a "great catastrophe" spreading in its dire effects to this country.

American investors, educated by the five Liberty Loans to buy Government bonds, must now be acquainted with foreign securities and the ability of foreign peoples to make those securities an attractive investment as well as being impressed with the necessity of coming to the rescue of Europe economically through such investment, it is pointed out.

That this task is one to which Mr. Vanderlip is also giving attention is also indicated by those in close touch with him. It is hinted that he will head or be active in a national organization designed to bring about a greater degree of national unity, but there is nothing definite available on this point.

Before settling down to his big job, Mr. Vanderlip has set himself, he declares, he must take a vacation in the Western mountains. He has been almost continuously on the job' since the beginning of the European war and time and again has had vacation plans set away through some call from Washington or New York. His undertaking of the War Savings campaign was at a time when he had planned to take a rest from previous arduous labors.

This continuous burden of duty to the large financial institution he has just left and to the Government in the war has told upon Mr. Vanderlip physically. He feels, however, that a few weeks in the open and quiet of the Rockies will fit him to tackle the heavy work ahead.

Falling Hammer Sets 'L' Men Afire

A hammer falling against the heavy electric conductor near the Forty-sixth street station on the Second avenue elevated line yesterday afternoon short circuited a feed cable carrying 11,000 volts and sent a shower of sparks upon the workmen. The clothing of two of the men, Alfred Weston, 22, 307 East Eighty-first street, and William A. Watson, 23, 228 West Twenty-fourth street was set afire. Other workmen went to their aid, beating out the flames with their hands. Both men were taken to hospitals.

\$50,000 OFFERED FOR FLIGHT.

Movie Concern Makes Inducement for Trip to Australia.

VENICE, Cal., June 5.—An offer of \$50,000 as prize money for aviators who will attempt a flight from this city to Australia, was made to-day by Thomas H. Ince, motion picture producer.

To the first man to land on Australian soil, \$25,000 will be paid. In the event of a second man, the prize will be \$10,000. To the first aviator attempting the flight, who although failing to reach Australia, reaches the Hawaiian Islands, \$10,000 will be paid. In the event of a third man, the prize will be \$5,000. The prize money will be paid to the one making the best showing.

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U. S. APPEAL IN MOTOR STRIKE.

Petition Asks Court to Reopen Willits-Overland Plant.

TOLEDO, June 5.—A petition was filed in the United States District Court here to-day requesting the court to order the reopening of the Willits-Overland Automobile Company's plant, closed since last Tuesday's rioting in which two persons were shot to death. The petition asks also that a restraining order be issued to prevent the idle workers from interfering with operations. Federal Judge John M. Kilgus set Saturday for the hearing.

The suit, filed by the Dall-Overland Automobile Company of Charlottesville, N. C., names as defendants the Willits-Overland Company, John Quinlan, business agent for the Central Labor Union; W. B. Flynn, organizer for the American Federation of Labor; W. H. Johnson, president of the International Union of Machinists, and Joseph La Londe and Victor Gauthier, local labor leaders and machinists.

The Dall company, the petition charges, has a contract for a certain number of motor cars, but has been unable to have deliveries made.

BRITISH TO USE U. S. SEKTANT.

Navy Grants Its Use to British Transatlantic Fliers.

Special Despatch to The Sun. ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 6.—The Vickers bomber with two engines, which is soon to attempt the transatlantic flight, will set a course across the ocean by means of the Byrd bubble sextant, which successfully guided the NC-4 to Europe.

Permission to use the new sextant, which enables accurate observations to be made from a speeding, rocking airplane, was granted to Capt. Jack Alcock and Lieut. Brown, the pilots of the Vickers machine, was assembled at St. John's, after a final testing and tuning up to-morrow, probably will have its first test flight on Saturday. The great Handley-Page seaplane also is receiving finishing touches and should take the air on Saturday also. The weather recently has been dry, which has improved greatly the condition of the landing fields.

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